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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1871. NO. 279.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Rise in American Bonds in Germany—Cholera in London and Germany—Repairing of St. Paul's Cathedral—The Scott Centenary—Napoleon Declines an Address of Welcome—The Strike at Newcastle—Debate in the House of Commons on the Use of the Royal Prerogative in the Army Purchase System—Forgery of American Bonds in England—Ashbury's Challenge Forwarded, &c., &c.

Rise in American Bonds.

LONDON, August 15—10:40 A. M.—The United States bonds of 1881 have risen considerably at Frankfort, in consequence of the success of the new treaty arrangement. The amount allotted to Frankfort is limited. The pending negotiations when completed, will enable Richardson, the Assistant Secretary, of the Treasury, to place the whole amount in Germany.

Cholera in London and in Germany.

A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in London, and has created an extraordinary sensation among the people.

A Berlin dispatch says that the cholera is increasing in Konigsberg, but no cases have yet appeared at Dantzig.

Repairing of St. Paul's Cathedral.

LONDON, August 15.—Contractors for the completion of the repairs on St. Paul's Cathedral are thus far entirely satisfactory to the projectors of the enterprise.

Heavy thunder storms have been experienced west of England, and the crops are much damaged.

Napoleon Declines an Address of Welcome—The Strike at Newcastle.

LONDON, August 15.—Emperor Napoleon has declined to receive an address of welcome, which it had been proposed to tender him, except at the expense and of the Society of Political Economy.

The strike at Newcastle continues, and many striking workmen are going to America.

Scott Centenary.

LONDON, August 15.—The Scott Centenary was celebrated to-day by a banquet. Hepworth Dixon occupied the chair, with the Duke of Manchester, Lord Lyon, and Dr. Rae, the Vice Presidents. Some four hundred persons were present, comprising men of distinction in the world of letters. At the Crystal Palace in Sydenham the day was also celebrated, and in various other towns in Scotland.

Forgery of American Bonds—Ashbury's Challenge Forwarded.

LONDON, August 15.—A man named Cole, *alias* Clark, has been arrested for forging American bonds.

Commodore Ashbury's challenge to the New York Yacht Club was forwarded by the Russia.

Debate in the House of Commons—The Roumanian Question to be Considered at the Royal Meeting at Gastein.

LONDON, August 15.—In the House of Commons to-day Vernon Harcourt made a violent attack on the Government for the use it made of the royal prerogative on the purchase question. Mr. Gladstone replied that, seeing the question had formed a business before the House, he should decline to enter upon any controversy on the subject. He thought it was the duty of the House to settle whether a practice so long in use and fatal to national interests should be continued. Mr. Fawcett denounced the employment of the royal warrant. He preferred the continuance of the purchase system rather than owe its abolition to such an abuse of the prerogative of the crown. The Attorney General defended the application of the royal perogative in this case, but he wished that the Queen had practically announced her resolution never again to interfere. The consolidation fund bill was introduced and received with unanimous cheers, as heralding the close of the session.

Bismarck, Baron Von Bencc, and probably Count Andrassey, with assistant counsellors from their respective departments, are going to Gastein to be present at the meeting of the Emperors. It is probable that important negotiations will be entered upon on the Roumanian question.

Holiday.

PARIS, August 15.—To-day being the anniversary of the assumption of the Virgin, is observed as a holiday here and at Versailles.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 15.—The steamships City of Antwerp and Batavia, from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 15, 5:00 P. M.—Consols 93¼ for money and 93¾ for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93¼; 5s of '65, 90½; 5s of '67, 93¾; 10s, 92¾.

ANTWERP, August 15.—petroleum 48¾ francs.

FRANKFORT, August 15.—Bonds of '62, 86½.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 8¾d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Napoleon Confident of His Early Restoration to Place and Power.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A gentleman just returned from Europe, where he has been in intimate social relations with the French Imperial family, informs an interviewer of a morning paper that Napoleon believes in his early restoration, that the Thiers government is a mere make-shift, and that his death at this time would be followed by another civil war. Gambetta is looked upon as a mere ambitious intriguing, able man. Bazaine waits for history to justify him. Le Bœuf is a "wretched creature." The Empress as well, and intends to send the Prince Imperial on a tour through the United States when he is a little older. The Imperial family receive the attentions of the royal and nobility of Great Britain. There are now two parties in France, the Imperialists and Red Republicans. The Bourbons are nowhere. The European diplomatists abroad favor his return, believing that the restoration of Napoleon would keep in subjection the disorderly elements of the French, which now constantly menace Europe. It is also stated that England is threatened with serious revolutionary troubles, and it was believed that a conciliation by the Government would fail to satisfy the demands of the people.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, August 15.—The Chicago *Times*, in an editorial this morning, takes strong grounds against Gen. Thomas Ewing's new financial proposition, and says the true Democratic doctrine is well and briefly expressed in the Vallandigham Montgomery county platform of May 8th; that it is the basis of all sound currency, and in favor of paying the public debt at the earliest practicable moment, consistent with moderate taxation. It further says that the assumption that if the proposed legal tender paper money is made convertible at the pleasure of holders into three per cent. Government bonds there can be no danger of excessive inflation to entrap the people, and Mr. Ewing thinks that the issue of more paper would reduce the rates of interest charged by money lenders to such an extent that investment in three per cent. bonds would be the best that could be made. That is, he thinks inflation would be a good thing. How any such thing, knowing, as he evidently does, that inflation expands general prices, is a mystery we cannot penetrate. He must know that expanding prices always stimulates speculation, always creates a strong demand for money for speculative purposes, and therefore always forces up the rates of interest. By adopting Mr. Ewing's plans, and issuing enough new legal tenders to pay off the five-twenties, impetus would be given to speculation, which would speedily bring to an end the ease which has so long characterized the money market, and that stringency which would double the present rates of interest in a month, that is, provided the enormous issue proposed should not destroy all confidence in the currency, and render it wholly worthless. Every addition to the volume would increase the rates of and stimulate the demand. From the history of the French assignats and Confederate currency we learn that the unlimited issue would end in a grand explosion, involving the country in ruin. New York and Boston will not be found in full harmony with the history of this sort of empiricism in Europe and in this country, and they are too well acquainted with the nature and laws of the currency to assist in consummating any such a crazy and destructive monetary experiment as that which is found so wasty and artful an advocate in General Thomas Ewing. They are not such hopeless lunatics as to think of getting out of debt by creating a new public debt, or of restoring specie payment by issuing irredeemable paper in unlimited quantities, and banishing specie forever from the country.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—This morning's papers contain a call for a Republican mass meeting in Lafayette Square at 5 P. M., to ratify the proceedings of the late convention held in the Custom House, and to elect 24 Delegates at Large to the National, opposed to the rule of the Warmouth faction. The call was signed by "the order of the Committee of Arrangements." The evening papers have a card signed by Packard, Dunn, Carey and Joubert, denouncing the above as a hoax, and weak inventions of the enemy, the bolters, and saying Republicans should pay no attention to it.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The *Times* says this morning that it will not be satisfied this fall with a Republican Legislature merely. A Legislature of unimpeachable character is wanted. It was a matter of disgrace to the Democratic party that money stolen from New York City was used in corrupting some Republicans from this county, and it was their duty to see that the last Committee of Arrangements." The evening papers have a card signed by Packard, Dunn, Carey and Joubert, denouncing the above as a hoax, and weak inventions of the enemy, the bolters, and saying Republicans should pay no attention to it.

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EDITORIAL EXCURSION TO THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

Duluth—North Pacific Railroad—St. Paul.

As stated in my last, the excursion party arrived at Duluth on the afternoon of the 26th of July. We found comfortable quarters at the Clark House, a large first-class hotel, of which Messrs. Hull & Scott (the latter a Pittsburgher) are the proprietors. The house is large, elegantly furnished, and may, without exaggeration, be said to be first rate in all of its appointments. We spent the evening in looking through the city and examining the numerous objects of interest to be seen at this place.

The present city of Duluth, with its population of about 4,500 persons, is only two years old, although there were a few houses here many years ago. The city bears the name of a distinguished French officer who explored the northern shore of Lake Superior nearly two hundred years ago. It is situated on elevated ground, which gradually rises to a height of about 200 feet behind the present town, and the view of Duluth and Superior bays from the upper part of the city is very fine. These bays are cut off from the waters of the lake by a tongue of land, called Minnesota Point, which extends out from the north shore in front of the lower part of the city, and extends in the form of a scythe, with its base at right angles with the beach and point bended eastward into the lake a distance of about seven miles. Minnesota Point is not more than three hundred yards wide at the widest place (which is near the north shore) and gradually narrows into a sharp point at the Southern end, just below Superior City. This natural breakwater, composed of gravel and sand, has probably been thrown up by the joint action of the waters of the lake and those of St. Louis river, which flow into the bays above, the bays themselves having been formed by the same causes. Several hundred yards below the base of Minnesota Point is an artificial breakwater solidly constructed, and extending from the North shore into the lake about six hundred feet in a southwesterly direction. It is proposed to extend this breakwater about six hundred feet further into the lake. The harbor now used is the water partially inclosed between Minnesota Point and the artificial breakwater above mentioned, and the Citizens' Dock, Northern Pacific Dock, and a large grain elevator are situated on it here. The harbor thus formed is large, with water at the shallowest point sixteen feet deep, and it is represented to be perfectly safe. These harbor accommodations are considered sufficient for the already great and rapidly growing commerce of Duluth; but nature, with a little artificial assistance, has provided for Duluth one of the best harbors on the lakes. A canal has already been cut through Minnesota Point, the distance of about five hundred yards from the north shore, through which the largest vessels can pass into Duluth Bay, which is equal in every respect to our own harbor of Erie as respects safety, and much easier of approach and entry. A very small expenditure in the way of dredging and the construction of artificial works will make the Bay of Duluth, as respects depth of water and facility of access, the chief harbor of the lakes, nature having already made it the largest and safest.

This being my first visit to Duluth, and coming here in comparative ignorance of the advantages of situation claimed for the place, and somewhat distrustful of the Duluth imagination, which I knew to be lively, my mind on arriving here was directed to the question, what is there to build up a great city at this place? In an agricultural point of view the country is not inviting. It can hardly be regarded as a good lumber region. Although the shores of Lake Superior abound in mineral wealth, a casual observer would see nothing about Duluth likely to attract manufacturing industry. Yet we must not decide against the new city on this point, on casual inspection, for commercial considerations have a great influence in determining the location of manufacturing enterprise, where manufacturing facilities, as here, exist. If Duluth is to become a great city, it must grow up as a commercial one, and it may add manufactures hereafter. Looking over the Duluth *Tribune* of the 20th of July—a large, well printed weekly newspaper *with twenty-one columns of profitable-looking advertisements*—my eye rests on the following items of marine news:

PORT OF DULUTH.

ARRIVED.

July 18—Str. Little Bernard, Thunder Bay.
14—Prop. Cuyahoga, Chicago.
14—Prop. Empire, Cleveland.
16—Prop. Metcor, Buffalo.
16—Schr. Gos. Hawk, Cleveland.
16—Tug Danforth, Superior.
17—Prop. Northern Light, Cleveland.
18—Prop. Pacific, Buffalo.
18—Prop. City of Madison, Chicago.
19—Prop. Ontonagon, Chicago.
19—Prop. Champlain, Cleveland.
19—Prop. Iron Chief, Buffalo.
20—Str. Chicora, Collingwood.

CLEARED.

July 18—Prop. St. Paul, Buffalo.
18—Prop. Cuyahoga, Chicago.
16—Tug F. L. Danforth, Superior.
19—Schr. Rockford, Erie.
17—Prop. Meteor, Buffalo.
17—Prop. Empire, Buffalo.
18—Prop. Northern Light, Cleveland.
18—Str. Lottie Bernard, Thunder Bay.
18—Schr. Sardinia, Erie.
18—Prop. City of Madison, Chicago.
19—Prop. Pacific, Buffalo.
19—Prop. Ontonagon, Chicago.
19—Prop. Champlain, Cleveland.
20—Schr. City of Milwaukee, Erie.

COMMERCIAL.

Receipts and Shipments by Rail for the Week ending Yesterday, July 19, 1871.

RECEIPTS.

Wheat, bushels	28,650
Flour, barrels	165
Merchandise, tons	90
Lime, tons	10
Iron, tons	10
Blankets, in cases, tons	5
Oil, tons	2
Live stock, car loads	1

SHIPMENTS.

To St. Paul—Merchandise, tons	250
Coal, bbls	1,800
Railroad iron, tons	300
Salt, bbls	166
Oil, tons	30
To other points—Merchandise, tons	120
Oil, bbls	300
To way stations—Merchandise, tons	70
To White Bear Junction—Railroad iron, tons	340
To N. P. Junction—Railroad iron, tons	900
Merchandise, tons	30

The following are the weekly shipments by lake for the week ending yesterday:

RECEIPTS.

General merchandise, tons	344
Railroad iron, tons	40
Coal oil, barrels	145
Pig iron, tons	40
Coal, tons	709

SHIPMENTS.

Wheat, bushels	57,039
Flour, barrels	2,850
Ground feed, sacks	100
Merchandise, ton	1
Pigs, tons	70
Miscellanous, tons	2

IN STORE.

Wheat, bushels	46,028
Flour, barrels	153

And when it is considered that over 400 passengers, some by lake and others by railroad, arrived in the city during the same week (not counting the 130 brought by the Coburn), the crowded state of affairs at the Clark House and other hotels may be regarded as satisfactorily explained to all reasonable minds.

The opening of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad in August, 1870, has brought St. Paul within 155 miles of Duluth. The products of Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, which formerly went to Chicago by rail 480 miles, is now carried to Duluth by this short railroad, and thence by water to Buffalo, Cleveland, Montreal as Chicago by water. There is already a saving which may be counted by the millions per year in the transportation of the grains of the Northwest, of which St. Paul is the center by way of this city, and when the North Pacific shall be completed to the Red river (an event, we are assured, not three months distant), the grains of the most extensive wheat growing region on the continent (people here say the most fertile, too), will be brought through to this city for shipment over the great lakes. I know not the comparative rates of transportation of heavy freights by rail and water, but think that I may safely assume the latter to be cheaper by one-half at least than the former. The immense advantage in favor of this route. Looking further forward into the future, to the completion of the North Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound—an event probably not five years before us—and contemplating at that distance, or one twice as great as the immense trafic of the world which must come to this very point, we must pardon something to the fervor of the Duluth fancy, and soberly conclude that the young lake city of the Northwest may well solid advantages of situation as respects commerce. No man can foretell with an approximation to accuracy the future of so young a city as Duluth. The combined efforts of speculation on the results of really splendid advantages of situation and of mere imagination have already built up in the near future a mighty city at this point, rivaling Chicago in magnitude, and surpassing that city in commercial resources. All that we can safely affirm is that strong probabilities point to a future of great importance, rather hinted at above than developed, point to this spot as the seat of an important, and, most probably, large commercial city.

The situation of Duluth is picturesque, and the view from the city is charming. The city exhibits strong evidences of present and prospective growth and prosperity. Over six hundred houses have been erected since June, 1869, some of them substantial brick stores and business houses. There are several elegant private residences and many neat cottages; some of the streets are macadamized, and there are board sidewalks for miles, nearly every kind of merchandise is to be found in the numerous stores. I observed five neatly built churches, occupied respectively by the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, Congregationalists and Catholics. There are also Babtists and Lutherans with church organizations. There are six public and several private schools, including in the latter a female seminary. There are also a public library and reading room; one daily and three weekly newspapers; a daily mails and telegraph. Te present residents of Duluth enjoy many of the educational and social advantages as well as the comforts and conveniences, of a large city.

On the morning of the 21st, after going pretty well over Duluth, we went on an excursion trip, accompanied by the Mayor, members of Council and several prominent citizens, on a small steamer around Duluth and St. Louis bays to the opposite side of the lake, stopping at Superior City, where an excellent dinner provided by the citizens of that place awaited us. Superior City has a population of about 800 people and is pleasantly situated on the south shore. Returning to Duluth in the evening, we were treated to a sumptuous banquet at the Clark House, given by the citizens, at which toasts were drunk, speeches made, and every one was happy. About eleven o'clock this night the heavens were lighted up by a magnificent auroral light, illuminating the firmament from the north to the zenith, and extending eastward and westward, covering a large part of the starry expanse. The mournful notes of the Arctic nightingale were at a later hour heard by some of our party, who more diligent than your correspondent, devoted to letter writing the hours which he could not withhold from sleep.

At Duluth we met Mr. C. C. Coffin, the well-known "Carleton," of the Boston *Post*, and of Boston literature. He is to have charge of the excursion party for the next three or four days, and has furnished each of us with a printed time table, according to which our movements are now to be regulated. Mr. M. C. Hazard, of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., also joined the party here, and is to accompany us to Fort Garry.

July 22d. Our movements for to-day are "Leave Duluth at 8 o'clock, A. M., excursion on the North Pacific Railroad, dinner at Hinckley, arrive at St. Paul in the evening." Accordingly, after a comfortable breakfast at the Clark House, and accompanied by the Mayor, members of Council and other prominent citizens of Duluth, we enter the cars of the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad, and move off at 8 A. M., precisely. We pass Rice's Point, a strip of land separating the waters of Superior and St. Louis Bays, Oneota, a small village of 300 inhabitants four miles from Duluth, Devil's Bend eleven miles, and arrive at Spirit Island and Lake, twelve miles from Duluth. Here is presented a most romantic and interesting view of land and water. The island rises fifty feet above the surface of the St. Louis river, and is mostly woodland. We pass the old settlement of Fon du Lac of two hundred inhabitants, mostly half-breeds, and arrive at the Dalles of the St. Louis river. Here is seen nature in her pristine wildness—heavy forests, towering rocks, and roaring cascades. The St. Louis river has a fall of four hundred feet in eight miles, and the water power which these falls and rapids afford will no doubt ere long be made subservient to purposes of manufactures, as at the Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi, for nature has here lavished wonderful facilities, which await the hand of man.

Thompson, twenty-three miles from Duluth and near the junction of the North Pacific Road with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, is already a flourishing town with several small manufacturing establishments, propelled by water-power. It is situated at the head of the Dalles of the St. Louis, in the center of a black slate formation of the best quality. The slate quarries are now being operated and are likely to prove a mine of wealth. This is the first slate found west of Pennsylvania. It is probably generally known that the North Pacific Railroad Company is to run over the track of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad to this point, in the fall of the present.

At the junction, one mile west of Thompson, we take the North Pacific road and follow it to Sicote, a distance of fifty-six miles west of Duluth. The road runs through a wooded and somewhat hilly country. There are large quantities of heavy timber on and near the line of the road, but the most of it is small pine, hemlock and tamarak, of little value for lumber purposes. The ground is too marshy and cold for agricultural purposes, but when cleared and reclaimed may be valuable for stock raising. Our programme did not contemplate a journey further westward over the road, and after lunch we turned back at this point. The part of the road over which we passed is solidly constructed, and numerous trains laden with railroad iron and other materials for railroad construction were constantly passing. We were informed that the track was actually laid to a point twenty miles west of the Mississippi, and will no doubt not shrink from its reasonabilities. The country, however, extend a hearty invitation, not to Methodists, but all others, to unite with them, and on this broad Christian platform, to which all good men and women can subscribe, to worship as they rally and expect under the blessing of God and a fervent prayer that the time may be given to all the churches in this section of the State.

Many very excellent Christians, and I may say the larger portion of the Christian people, and especially of the Methodist Episcopal church, are not in sympathy with the great moral object of this and all similar meetings, viz: "For the promotion of holiness." The announcement is an implied disparagement of all other forms and modes of Christian worship, as though *they* were for the promotion of something else than scriptural holiness. We cannot but mistify ourselves in consenting to these jealous brethren that *they only* aim to make men holy. Other Christian ministers and people are engaged in the same praiseworthy object in all their religious assemblies, if not in all they say and do; and while humility is one of the graces of the Christian, we remonstrate against their being thus ignored as coworkers for the salvation of men.

S.

THE ALLEGED NATHAN MURDERER.

Why He Has not, Been Arrested—Account of His Wanderings.

According to all accounts the alleged Nathan murderer, Forrester, has proved himself more than a match for the detectives in pursuit of him, or at least has availed himself of the bad feeling and open hostility existing between the Southern people and the officers. The New Orleans *Picayune* gives a particular account of the suspected murderer's wanderings. After his release by stratagem, in that city in April, 1870, he went first to Havana, and thence to New York, where he remained until after the Nathan murder. His flight from there was across the country, and he reached Meridian, Miss., three months afterward. At this point he was visited by his wife who until then had not left New Orleans from the time of Forrester's escape. On her return to the Jackson Railroad Mrs. Forrester, (or Mrs. Marshall, as she was then called), was thrown off the cars by assistants and courteous attentions of a St. Louis detective, who had come to New Orleans with the avowed purpose of tracking Forrester to his lair. But the graceful fascinations of the lovely blonde so won upon the heart of this St. Louis man, that on the not only wormed out of him his name and business, but managed to abstract from him her own photograph, which he was carrying in his pocket-book. From the information which Mrs. Forrester obtained, her husband succeeded in eluding detection altogether until he arrived at Matamoras. In that city he remained, practicing the profession of an Alsculapius, for six months, during which time he was communicating with his wife regularly by letter, and in the preceding February receiving a visit from her of three weeks' duration. On the return of Mrs. Forrester to her home in New Orleans as a point of observation, she found that Mr. Forrester was already in New Orleans and took up her old quarters on Girod street. It was feared at this time that two New Orleans detectives had got upon the right track of the murderer, and from Matamoras Forrester went to the Island of Cuba, remaining there until the 15th of May, and returning reached New Orleans on the 18th of July last, and remained until the 18th, when he left for Mexico, and after four days arrived at his wife left for the same destination.

There is no doubt of the fact that Forrester could have been caught at any time from a period of two months after the murder, but for the jealousy of the officers. Northern men, wearied of detective duty to New Orleans, and the first thing they did was to declare their purposes, form the acquaintance of Dan Smith, whom Mrs. Forrester was boarding, and offer him rewards for any information. There was but one conclusion to such a course. The detectives are either current or insane. They either wished him to escape or were unfit for the business. Mr. Forrester wished to come to New Orleans he would contrive to have it circulated in eastern and western cities that he was at Saratoga, or New York, and his associate, rode in a street car conversing with Forrester, and let it know this. The real fact of the case is that the reward for Forrester has been too large, and stimulates the avarice instead of the ingenuity of the detectives. For the first months of the pursuit they would have communicated freely with their brother detectives, and concerted plans would have been laid. But each man wanted to be the main instrument in his capture, and hence nobody got him at all.

LAST week the receipts at St. Louis and Chicago of wheat rendered into flour were: St. Louis 475,465, Chicago 396,000 bushels.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Two Indictments Against Mrs. Wharton.

A Republican New Departure in Baltimore—A Republican Victory Probable in California—The Baltimore Whisky Frauds—Change in Whisky, Beer and Tobacco Stamps, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1871.

Indictment of Mrs. Wharton.

In the two indictments found by the Baltimore Grand Jury against Mrs. Wharton, one charges her with the murder of General Ketchum on June 9th, and the other charges her with attempting to poison Eugene Vanness at various times between the 19th and 28th day of July. The indictment for murder contains four counts, and charges her with administering poison in a dose of yellow jasmine in some tea, and in a glass of lemonade. The indictment for attempting to poison Vanness contains twelve counts, which allege that she attempted to poison him on the 19th, 20th, 24th and 28th days of June, by administering poison in beef tea and milk punch.

A Republican New Departure.

Several Republicans in Baltimore have been trying their hand at a new departure, and held a convention yesterday to form a platform. The convention was not largely attended. Several resolutions were adopted, principally calling for financial reform and for a change in the present method of taxation.

A Republican Victory in California Probable.

Well informed parties here from California are of opinion that the present campaign in that state will result in favor of the Republican ticket by a close majority. There are some dissensions in the Republican party, which is offset by the third party movement in the interest of labor reform, which, it is thought will materially reduce the Democratic vote.

The Baltimore Whisky Frauds.

Since Pleasanton's suspension, parties in Baltimore are agitating a revival of the investigation into the whisky frauds, which was suddenly stopped several months since. The first investigation was in a fair way of eliciting some important facts, and it is thought that if an order can be obtained from Commissioner Douglass to have the cases proceeded with, the frauds will finally be re-established, or else the parties now charged with their commission will be exonerated.

Change in Stamps.

Boutwell's victory over Pleasanton finally settles the vexed question as to what color of paper stamps shall be printed upon. Hereafter the different denominations of beer, whisky and tobacco stamps will be distinguished by the tint of the paper, and not by the dibre, as heretofore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1871.

TAKES HALF A MILLION.

The First National Bank of Evansville, Ind., has given notice that it will subscribe five hundred thousand dollars of the five per cent. new funded loan, by the transfer of that amount of five-twenties held by the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation.

EXTORTION AND BLACKMAILING.

The Committee on Indebtedness of the District of Columbia, in their report to the House of Delegates of the District, on the affairs of the Police Court, which has been under investigation for some time, certain officers of the Court have been guilty of acts of extortion, blackmailing, &c., in violation of law and decency, and recommend the removal therefrom of the Court and reorganization under municipal authority. They, however, extend a hearty justification, not to Methodists, but all others, to unite with them, and on this broad Christian platform, to which all good men and women can subscribe, to worship as they rally and expect under the blessing of God and a fervent prayer that the time may be given to all the churches in this section of the State.

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THE ALLEGED NATHAN MURDERER.

Why He Has not, Been Arrested—Account of His Wanderings.

According to all accounts the alleged Nathan murderer, Forrester, has proved himself more than a match for the detectives in pursuit of him, or at least has availed himself of the bad feeling and open hostility existing between the Southern people and the officers. The New Orleans *Picayune* gives a particular account of the suspected murderer's wanderings. After his release by stratagem, in that city in April, 1870, he went first to Havana, and thence to New York, where he remained until after the Nathan murder. His flight from there was across the country, and he reached Meridian, Miss., three months afterward. At this point he was visited by his wife who until then had not left New Orleans from the time of Forrester's escape. On her return to the Jackson Railroad Mrs. Forrester, (or Mrs. Marshall, as she was then called), was thrown off the cars by assistants and courteous attentions of a St. Louis detective, who had come to New Orleans with the avowed purpose of tracking Forrester to his lair. But the graceful fascinations of the lovely blonde so won upon the heart of this St. Louis man, that on the not only wormed out of him his name and business, but managed to abstract from him her own photograph, which he was carrying in his pocket-book. From the information which Mrs. Forrester obtained, her husband succeeded in eluding detection altogether until he arrived at Matamoras. In that city he remained, practicing the profession of an Æsculapius, for six months, during which time he was communicating with his wife regularly by letter, and in the preceding February receiving a visit from her of three weeks' duration. On the return of Mrs. Forrester to her home in New Orleans as a point of observation, she found that Mr. Forrester was already in New Orleans and took up her old quarters on Girod street. It was feared at this time that two New Orleans detectives had got upon the right track of the murderer, and from Matamoras Forrester went to the Island of Cuba, remaining there until the 15th of May, and returning reached New Orleans on the 18th of July last, and remained until the 18th, when he left for Mexico, and after four days arrived at his wife left for the same destination.

There is no doubt of the fact that Forrester could have been caught at any time from a period of two months after the murder, but for the jealousy of the officers. Northern men, wearied of detective duty to New Orleans, and the first thing they did was to declare their purposes, form the acquaintance of Dan Smith, whom Mrs. Forrester was boarding, and offer him rewards for any information. There was but one conclusion to such a course. The detectives are either current or insane. They either wished him to escape or were unfit for the business. Mr. Forrester wished to come to New Orleans he would contrive to have it circulated in eastern and western cities that he was at Saratoga, or New York, and his associate, rode in a street car conversing with Forrester, and let it know this. The real fact of the case is that the reward for Forrester has been too large, and stimulates the avarice instead of the ingenuity of the detectives. For the first months of the pursuit they would have communicated freely with their brother detectives, and concerted plans would have been laid. But each man wanted to be the main instrument in his capture, and hence nobody got him at all.

LAST week the receipts at St. Louis and Chicago of wheat rendered into flour were: St. Louis 475,465, Chicago 396,000 bushels.

MAYVILLE, N. Y.

THE CHAUTAUQUA EXPLOSION

Eight Deaths Thus Far Reported—List of the Killed and Injured—Interesting Account of the Disaster by Some of the Parties Injured—Dereliction of Duty on the Part of Officers of the Boat—Scenes and Incidents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., August 15, 1871.

The following are the names of those who have died since the last report: Mrs. S. H. Bartholomew, of Portland, New York; Mrs. Perry Aiken, of Rush, New York; Miss Hopkins, of Cleveland, and Ida Eells, youngest daughter of D. P. Eells, of Cleveland. Mrs. Eells and daughter Lizzie, and Mrs. Lehr, of Cleveland, were badly scalded, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The rest of the injured are doing well.

Following is a list of the injured: John Bemus, of Bemus Point, badly scalded; Capt. Murray, leg broken and hurt otherwise; Alvin Plumb, of Westfield, N. Y., internally injured; Wm. C. Davis, Corry, Pa., scalded about the head and body; Moses Hopkins, of Cleveland, slightly hurt; F. W. Aushutz, of Allegheny City, slightly injured; Alfred Kredel, Allegheny City, slightly; Lizzie Eells, Cleveland, slightly; W. Peebles Miller and D. Lefever Crawford, Pittsburgh, slightly; Major Cameron, Jamestown, N. Y., slightly; Cornelius Shaw, Jamestown, slightly.

STATEMENT OF PITTSBURGH PASSENGERS.

Last evening eight o'clock Messrs. W. Peebles Miller, Alfred Kredel and Frank Aushutz, the former from Pittsburgh and the two latter of Allegheny, who were passengers on the ill-fated steamer, returned to their homes, not that they had completed their visit, but merely for the purpose of allaying the anxiety of their friends, who were in great excitement after reading the telegram published yesterday.

Our reporter met the gentlemen at the Union Depot, and from Mr. Miller, who was the least injured, received the following statement of the explosion: It occurred about six o'clock, P. M., while the boat was landed at Whitney's Point, wooding. Whitney's landing is six miles below Mayville, but Mr. Miller states a companion nudged him some time before the boat stopped, and called his attention to the escaping steam, with the remark "that there was something wrong about the boiler." Mr. Miller, unacquainted with machinery, paid no attention to the hissing sound produced by the escaping steam, and while standing on the deck near the stern of the boat, Captain Wm. Crawford, of Shoenberger & Co., this city, Alfred Kredel, Mr. Aushutz and himself were standing on the deck near the bow of the boat. Suddenly there was a quivering and a loud report near the air. This was all any of the crowd knew for several minutes.

AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

Mr. Miller was blown about forty feet from the boat into two feet of water. When he returned to consciousness, he felt quite bewildered, and could scarcely move his head. He must have fallen on his left side, as his arm and leg were somewhat bruised. He looked about him as soon as he returned to sensibility, and a short distance from where he stood in the water he beheld Kredel. Aushutz was on land already, but Crawford was nowhere to be seen. He called to Kredel to know where Crawford was, and received the answer that he had just gone up the bank quite injured. Mr. Miller then heard a lady some thirty feet further out in the water crying for help. Mr. Miller, who has a support has knocked from under him when he was sailing through the air some distance from the boat.

The death of Mrs. Cochran, mentioned yesterday, was surrounded with sad circumstances. She and her husband had been sitting together near the rear of the boat, and had they remained together she would have escaped. But when the boat stopped to take wood she stepped forward to the bow, and was hanging over the railing at the time of the explosion, on wood when the sad occurrence took place. She was blown into the lake and drowned.

It is fortunate the boat had landed, otherwise the list of the killed by drowning would have been considerably increased.

For further particulars of the explosion the reader is referred to the telegraphic dispatches received last night, and which are appended.

By Associated Press.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 15.—A private dispatch from Mayville says the boiler of the steamer Chautauqua was new last spring, and had only sixty hours of actual service when the explosion occurred. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Thus far eight deaths are reported.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has risen slightly since Monday afternoon on the Gulf, east and northward to Tennessee. Rain has fallen very generally this afternoon from Texas to Florida, but is now clearing away. Easterly winds have continued on the South Atlantic coast, with a slight rise in the temperature. The barometer has fallen somewhat in the middle Atlantic coast, and more decidedly in Pennsylvania and New York. Southerly winds and fair weather are generally reported from Virginia to Maine, with light local rain in Rhode Island. Threatening weather is reported from northwestern Ohio, with southerly winds, but Michigan and an area of low barometer probably exists north of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Simple showers are reported this morning from Central Pennsylvania to Lake Huron. The area of highest temperature to-day extends from Tennessee to all the while after mother was taken un.

Dr. G. A. McVay, sworn.—Dr. Glover examined the body of deceased; found a dislocation of the neck, between the cervical and dorsal vertebræ; it is usual for persons to die instantly from such dislocation, but this is not universally the case; instances are known of persons having survived in such cases. There were no external marks on the body; dislocation caused death.

The Coroner charged the jury. The jury retired for deliberation. After a brief absence they returned a verdict that Catherine Kearney, wife of Thomas Kearney, came to her death on the night of the 14th of August, 1871, by accidentally falling down stairs, at her residence in Regent's row, No. 17 Webster avenue, in the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.

Boy Suffocated Under a Car Load of Slack.

Yesterday morning, some workmen employed in removing a pile of slack from under the coal shting near Moorhead's mill, in the Fourteenth ward, found the dead body of a boy, buried in the slack. The remains are identified as those of Thomas Purdon, aged about 12 years, son of Thomas Purdon, a laborer in the above named mill, who resides near the Soho bridge. The little boy had been missing since Monday evening, and his parents supposed he had been drowned by the canal. He was impressed with this idea that the river had been dragged all evening, in the hopes of finding the body. It is supposed the boy, while playing on the coal, was caught under the coal, but he may have gone in there to seek the shade and fallen asleep. It is also supposed that he was buried by the slack on top of the slack when the car was unloaded, and slipped down through the hole in advance of the greater part of the load—the car being of the hopper pattern, and unloaded by opening a wicket in the bottom. The latter theory is confirmed by the fact that the body was standing upright when found. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

Change of Base.

Mr. D. P. Corwin, for many years Secretary of the Citizens' Passenger

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE *Post* overflows with figures bearing on the cost of the new City Hall, but the editor dare not venture the charge of corruption. These figures, if they prove anything, prove that the city should be cautious in indulging in large expenditures just at present, even for a Park Now let us watch for what the *Post* will have to say on this point, and curious people, so inclined, might gain some rather striking though very natural reasons why the editor will be found advocating a speculation of this kind, which on examination would prove quite as indefensible as anything about the new City Hall. May we venture to hope for consistency on the part of our neighbor? It probably does matter a great deal whose pocket becomes filled.

IN the New York *Herald* expects people to accept as authentic the reports of its interviewers with public men, it will have to instruct its corps of JENKINSES to be a good deal more careful than the brilliant chap who interviewed FRANK BLAIR last week. In answer to a question whether there was not a general desire among Democrats to see the new departure a success, the Senator is reported to have said "I think not. * * * The more intelligent will refuse to accept the platform arranged by VALLANDIGHAM." Afterwards, in response to the interviewer's inquiry as to the most available candidate for the Presidency, he replied that GRATZ BROWN, Governor of Missouri, was the only man for the contingency, because he was fully in harmony with the new departure, which he had just before declared the intelligent members of the party would repudiate. We conclude that this precious piece of logic is the work of the reporter rather than of the Senator, because the latter, as we are informed, is now a teetotaler.

NOTWITHSTANDING that CANUTE STEPHENS, of Georgia, thinks he has the best of the argument with NEPTUNE, and has really made a number of converts to his preposterous faith that the tides of civilization will recede at his dictum, there are a few men still left in that State who have sense enough to know when their feet are wet. Of this class is Hon. BEN. H. HILL, an original rebel of the first water, but who has evidently learned that more are not always to be overtaken with which to combat the inroads of the ocean. This gentleman having, in a recent address before the Alumni of the State University, alluded to some of the faults and follies which characterize the South, the Democratic press of the State proceeded to berate him for his "unsoundness;" whereupon he rejoins in a letter which it would be well for our lilliputian Democratic oracles and JUPITERS of the North, to lay before their auditors and readers. Pointing out the weakness and neglect which have retarded the South in the past, and the means by which its prosperity is to be secured in the future, he says:

> "If my voice could be heard by the Southern people I would urge them to do the very things which these derided Northern people have done. Endow first-class Universities; establish scientific schools in those universities; honor labor, and make the callings of the industrial manufacturer, the metallurgist, the machinist, the agriculturist and the mechanic as honorable as are the learned professions of law, medicine and theology."

And he tells his fellow-citizens that unless these things are done promptly, vigorously and liberally, they will grow weaker and weaker until they become contemptible and despicable. This is the sort of language which is needed to sting the Southern Bourbons into useful activity and helpfulness. The South is unsurpassed in natural physical elements of power and greatness. What it needs is the stimulus of civilization, and this utilization can only come through the channels which he has indicated. And yet, to the majority, STEPHENS' drivel is more acceptable than HILL'S common sense.

ONE of the counts in the Democratic bill of indictment against Republicanism is, that under its administration the maritime interests of the country, and especially those of ship-building, have gone to decay. A leading Democratic Maine paper, in a thoughtful and elaborate article on the subject, state that the depression is represented as being much worse than it really is, and that the complaint that shipbuilding is dull and ship-yards are deserted, comes from outside of the United States, as well as inside. In Canada, where the alleged disadvantages under which our ocean shipbuilders labor do not exist, the business is fully as dull, and the papers of New Brunswick and Novia Scotia equally complain. In many places where ten vessels were formerly employed, hardly one is now in use. The days when wooden sailing vessels were the chief vehicles of commerce are past, just as the old stage coach has been superseded by steam, and is now but comparatively seldom brought into requisition. It appears, too, that the profitableness of ship-building has been greatly overrated, and that the country has actually suffered but little from its decline. In comparison with our other industries the number of men employed in ship-building is quite small, while if the cost of building and sailing coastwise vessels is higher, freights are higher also. Ships, for instance, which formerly carried coal at a dollar a ton, now get two dollars and a half, while a similar increase in other coastwise freights has taken place. Vessels which are built for and put upon the foreign carrying trade are also said to pay a fine profit to the owners. In view of these facts the boo-hooing of the Democratic press over our ruined commerce might as well cease. Or at least it might tell what it is really crying over.

THE United States Marshal for the District of Louisiana writes a letter to the New York *Tribune*, relieving the President from the charge of having authorized the use of the New Orleans Custom House for the Republican State Convention, and from all connection with ordering out troops for its protection. The requisition, he says, was made on his own responsibility, and the orders of the commander were simply to protect the public property, and not to interfere with delegates in any way. Marshal PACKARD adds that there was nothing to restrain any delegate or contestant from access to the court room in which the Convention was held, but that Governor WARMOUTH made the presence of the United States troops a pretext for carrying out his previously determined purpose of bolting from the Convention. The necessity of holding the Convention in the United States Court room arose, he says, from the fact that for weeks before the meetings of the clubs of the city had been broken up by men who were aided and abetted by WARMOUTH'S police authorities; and that, except for the presence of the soldiers, the police force would have effected an entrance into the Convention hall, and created a disturbance. This explanation, while it fully exonerates the President of the United States, is a defence of the most lame and impotent kind. The convention had no business to be held in the United States Court-room, and the Federal officers of New Orleans were guilty of an act of indecency in selecting a government building for the scene of their factious squabbles. If Governor WARMOUTH and his clan were twice as bad as they are alleged to be, it would not justify the action of the Marshal and Collector; and we tell these Kilkenney cats, whether they consort with CASEY or with DUNN, that the people are sick of their mean jealousies, malignities and feuds, and that the great Republican party does not propose to allow their rancours and quarrels to imperil its prospects or interfere with its purposes of healing the hurts and wounds of the country. It is gratifying to know that the President had nothing to do with the miserable matter, but it will be still more satisfactory to learn that it has met with his unqualified and emphatic condemnation.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS AMONG THE GERMANS.

The Philadelphia *Post*, a Republican journal, lately expressed the opinion that Temperance Reform can be successfully carried out only by the general organization of the friends of the cause, in connection with the Republican party, which, said our contemporary, is pledged to support all moral reforms. As evidence of the sympathy of the party with Temperance Reform, it referred to the course of leading Republican members in the last session of the Legislature concerning the Local Option Bill, a measure which was opposed by every Democratic member of the Lower House, and was suppressed by the Committee, consisting chiefly of Democrats, to whom it was referred by the Senate. With reference to the truth or error of the *Post's* allegation regarding the relations of the Republican party to the subject of reform in general, or the Temperance Reform in particular, we say nothing at present. We now mention the subject merely to note the use which some of the Democratic newspapers are making of the statement. The disgust, or even the abhorrence, with which their party looks upon reforms of all kinds is well known. The Temperance Reform is naturally, and for sufficient reasons, especially odious in the sight of sound Democrats, and it is perhaps not remarkable that they readily assume the wide prevalence of a fellow-feeling on that subject. It is, therefore, not surprising that our neighbor, the Pittsburgh *Post*, hails the statement of its Philadelphia namesake as a concession of the most damaging political character. Having quoted the certificate according to which the Republican party is pledged to promote all reforms, the *Post* with manifest exultation asks, "How does this please the Germans of this county?" To this insolent and impertinent inquiry of our Democratic neighbor, an answer is returned in the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* of yesterday. This, as many of our readers know, is an ably edited and independently conducted Republican journal, and is, no doubt, well qualified to represent the opinions of the Germans of the county. Of its response to the *Post* we translate the most important passages as likely to be interesting to our readers:

> "Temperance" says the *Volksblatt* "as it is agitated in America, is according to German apprehension humbug. To labor to counteract the plague of drunkenness, which yearly exacts tens of thousands of victims and brings unutterable misery on multitudes of families, is laudable, is a duty. Through the passion for drink too many households are poisoned and turned into hells, while they should be fountains of refreshment on the wilderness journey of life. So far the Germans are completely at one with the American temperance men. The evil is here, one of the greatest in this country and ought to be combated. But in reference to the means for the attainment of the end, the Germans differ wholly from the American temperance men. The latter would utterly forbid the enjoyment of spirituous drinks because the cessation of the use would put an end to the abuse. The Germans hold this means to be on the one side childish, on the other side tyrannical. They are unable to perceive why the majority should deny themselves a rational enjoyment, because a minority abuse it, and they find the reason for usefulness insufficient. With the same or still better right, the manufacture and the sale of knives and pistols might be prohibited. The history of mankind also teaches that the indulgence in spirituous drinks rests upon a general want. As we can hardly change human nature, it is for the best to satisfy the want in a way which is in the least possible degree offensive to the fundamental principles. This is done, on the one hand, by educating men to moral self-control; on the other hand, by substituting for the deleterious means of gratifying the want, those which are better—for strong liquors (schnapps) wholesome beer and wholesome wine, beverages which animate and cheer without changing the man into the wild beast.
>
> Of the hypocrisy which is connected with American temperance, and which not seldom substitutes for the physical strong liquor the Beelzebub of opium, we would not here make any mention, though precisely this side of American temperance-ism makes it especially repulsive and contemptible to the Germans. * * * We think it well enough that the Republican party contains more temperance men than the Democratic. That the latter party, however, is not entirely free from them is shown by innumerable indications. *Temperance-ism* is a common American disease which prevails in all political parties—here more, there less; a fact not lessened by the conduct of the Democrats in the last Legislature of Pennsylvania.
>
> The increasing tendency toward canting hypocrisy in the Republican party has already much injured it with the Germans. But still the Democrats most befit fancy that the Germans will blindly run over to them so long as they are not agreed among themselves, whether they should hitch the horse to the fore end or the back end of the wagon. It is an insult to the Germans when people insinuate that to them the temperance question is the highest point of view in reference to the general politics of the country. It is an affront to say that a glass of beer is to the German-American what the stalk of oats is to the old nag. The German drinks his pint readily enough, and in general bears it well enough, but for it he does not sell his sense of freedom, as Jacob sold the birth-right for a lentil porridge. The Democratic press may as well abandon all such notions. The German-Americans will never get so far out as to look at the politics of their new home simply through the eyes of strong liquor. They are by no means terrified as many people believe them to be. One who got the better of Know Nothingism is not going to let himself be intimidated by Temperanceism."

No comment is necessary, unless to say that some of the foregoing remarks, borne in mind and understood in their spirit, would have some professional politicians much vain labor.

MR. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, makes a frantic call upon the "earnest and active" members of the party to take off their coats and put their shoulders to the wheel without any further hesitation or palavering, assuring each particular sluggard that victory is certain "if our efforts are seconded everywhere *by men like yourself*"—a very shrewd way of tickling a man's vanity, and a most admirable illustration of the Irishman's doctrine that one man is as good as another, "and a great deal better." It is likely that large numbers of the party are in a general way equally as anxious for success as is Mr. WALLACE himself; but we have very grave doubts whether their zeal is actuated by the same motives and urged by the same spur. Mr. WALLACE is a candidate for the United States Senate, and has staked all on the hazard of the die; and it is for this reason that he makes his desperate appeal for the harmonization of distractions and the concentration of every effort upon the issue of success. But there are scores and hundreds of members of that party who, should it by a miracle succeed in electing its candidates, will be very apt to inquire in no dulcet tones of Mr. WALLACE, what are his grounds for assuming that he is the man whom they delight to honor, or why they should roast his chesnuts for him. And then he will begin to find out how utterly wretched are those who set their hopes upon a cast—and lose.

LORD RESSDALE having, a few days ago, asked Earl GRANVILLE whether the English Government intended to bring to the attention of the Geneva arbitrators the question of the liability of England for the destruction worked against American ships by the Alabama, and vessels of her class, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs having replied that the question would be argued in all its bearings by Sir ROUNDELL PALMER and other eminent counsel, a number of our own journals have rejoined that Great Britain's liability was specifically affirmed by the treaty, and that the Board had nothing further to do than to determine the amount of damages to be paid. This is only partly correct. The principles laid down in the treaty for the government of the arbitrators in deciding upon these claims, are—that neutral governments are bound to use due diligence to prevent the fitting out of any vessels within their jurisdiction, which there is reasonable ground for believing are to be employed against a friendly power; to exercise due diligence to prevent the departure of any such suspected vessel from its jurisdiction; to prevent either belligerent from making use of its ports or waters as a base of operations or supply, and to exercise due diligence to prevent the violations of such obligations. These principles, the treaty assumes, were in operation and obligatory upon the British Government when the depredations were committed and the claims arose. The questions for the tribunal to decide will be whether England has failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in these rules, and if it has so failed, to award in the case of each claimant, such sum for damages as shall be agreed upon, the gross amount so awarded to be paid by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States within a period of twelve months from the date of the award. It will be observed, therefore, that the question of England's liability is not fully settled. The tests by which this liability is to be determined are established—that is all. Under the operation of the accepted principle, however, her responsibility is a foregone conclusion, and we suspect that whatever arguments are indulged in by her counsel will be made chiefly for form's sake, and to save appearances.

PENNSYLVANIA WAR CLAIMS.

Alleged Serious Defalcation—Large Sum of Money Not Accounted For.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Monday says:

"Dispatches to New York papers from Washington have lately hinted at some very serious defalcations connected with the collection of certain of the military claims of the State against the General Government; and rumors confirmatory of these dispatches are becoming so current in private political circles that we have felt it to be our duty to give them a thorough and careful investigation. This investigation has elicited the main facts of the case, which we now lay before the public, with such official testimony as has been placed in our possession."

The *Bulletin* then recites the joint resolution passed by the Legislature in March, 1867, authorizing the Governor to appoint a special agent to collect the disallowed and suspended claims of the State against the United States, the compensation of such agent not to exceed ten per centum of the amounts collected, to be paid out of such collections. Under this resolution Governor GEARY appointed, as special agent, Mr. GEORGE O. EVANS, who gave bond in the sum of $10,000 and entered upon the discharge of his duty.

The *Bulletin* continues:

"So actively did Special Agent Evans go to work, that in thirty days from the time of his appointment he had supplied the "deficient machinery" required for the collection of $1,383,228 32. He continued his labors until, upto July 1, 1871, a period of rather more than four years, he had collected the large sum of $2,308,291 61. If the State authorities who were charged with the duty of paying the special agent his commission, which was "not to *exceed* ten per centum," allowed him the maximum rate on this large collection, Mr. Special Agent Evans must have received the handsome commission of $230,829 16."

A detailed statement, obtained from the National Treasury Department is given, showing the amounts paid to the State of Pennsylvania from January 1st, 1867, to July 1st, 1871. The total amount paid, in eight warrants, is $2,308,291 61. Passing over other peculiarities in the statement, such as the various forms in which the warrants were endorsed and paid, only one being paid directly into the State Treasury, the fact appears that three of the amounts collected by the Special Agent *have never been paid into the State Treasury at all.*

The following warrants appear to have never been accounted for by the Special Agent to the Treasury Department of the State:

Warrant No. 1,987, May 1, 1867	$58,516 89
Warrant No. 3,525, October 28, 1868	105,651 45
Warrant No. 9,749, August 27, 1870	136,846 09
Total	$301,014 44
Interest to July 1, 1871	42,509 41
	$363,523 85

It also appears that no commissions have, as yet, been allowed by the State to the Special Agent, and he is therefore indebted to the State in this large sum of $363,523 85.

The question to be answered is a simple one, and if an equally simple answer can be given, we shall be most happy to aid in the manifestation of all parties concerned. The question is: WHY DID NOT THE SPECIAL AGENT PAY THESE WARRANTS INTO THE STATE TREASURY; AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH THE MONEY?

The *Bulletin* promises further developments bearing upon the matter.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—In reference to the alleged defalcation of $300,000, a special dispatch from Harrisburg to the *Inquirer* says: "A dispatch having appeared to the effect that George O. Evans, Pennsylvania War Claims Agent, had gone to Europe, our correspondent asked the Governor for information. He replied that Evans had been here three times to settle his accounts, the last time on Saturday last, when the Auditor General was not here to receive him. Evans is here now ready to settle to-morrow, and in view of the facts that his accounts are not yet examined, the charges against him are grossly unjust. The auditorial committee will not give any information in advance of their examination. The State Treasurer and Auditor General are both absent, but they may possibly be here to-morrow.

A special to the *Evening Telegraph*, dated Harrisburg 15th, says the Governor, Mr. Evans and the financial officers of the State are now engaged in attempting to settle Evans's accounts. It is believed that Mackey, Hartranft and Jordan, the financial officers, will allow very small commissions to Evans because of his criminal withholding of funds from the Treasury. Threats of impeachment against Governor Geary are made freely, but they come mostly from prejudiced circles.

THERE seems a probability that a considerable reform in the management of steam boilers in passenger boats and cars will soon take place, the Government being now engaged in printing a law passed and signed last February, under its auspices which law as it now stands, and substituting new and much more stringent requirements. One of the most important of these provisions is that to every boiler shall be attached a recording gauge, placed in such a conspicuous position that the amount of steam in the boiler may be read by every passenger at pleasure. This recording gauge has an indicator, attached to delicate machinery and worked by excess of steam, to the point of which is fastened an indelible pencil which writes automatically on a moving roll of paper, and permanently records the various degrees to which the pressure of steam rises while the boiler is in use. A government officer discovers the paper from being tampered with, and the inspector, by looking at the roll of paper, can tell in a minute whether, and how often, the pressure has exceeded the amount of steam allowed by the certificate. Another section of the law provides that any citizen can libel a vessel not complying in every particular with the statute, the penalty being five hundred dollars for each offense, half of which goes to the informer. It is said that the printing of the law is nearly completed, and that it will probably be promulgated and go into effect within a week.

THE international postal money order system which goes into effect between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, on the 1st of October next, will, it is said, be likely to ultimately include Sweden, Norway and Denmark; with which countries other postal negotiations looking to a large reduction of postage between them and the United States have for some time been in progress. It may be of interest to state that in the conversion of their respective currencies, the English pound sterling is to be considered as equivalent to $4 86 United States gold; while the value in United States paper currency of money orders drawn in Great Britain, is to be determined at New York, in accordance with the ruling premium on the day of their receipt, in the same way that the value of currency deposits for money orders on Great Britain is to be determined in the same city. No restrictions are placed on the number of money orders that may be purchased by one person, but since the intention is to afford facilities for the transmission of small sums, and not to supersede the ordinary commercial methods of remittance and exchange, it is probable that, in case undue advantage should be taken of the system, instructions will be issued to postmasters limiting the amounts transferable by the same person.

THE first public trial in America of the traction engines, manufactured in England, which were rendered serviceable by the German army during the late war in the transportation of supplies over country roads, took place at Waverly, New Jersey, last Saturday. It is explained that an engine, weighing five tons, costing $5,000, and managed by one man, will haul a load of thirteen tons at a speed of five miles an hour over rough country roads and up grades of one foot in twelve. The trial showed that grades of one in six could be surmounted with ease; that the broad wheels of the engine could carry it safely over soft, muddy ground, without relaxation of speed; and that it could be guided by a simple operation around a circle of twenty feet. The statements made in behalf of the engine seemed to be justified by the results of the trial, which occupied over two hours and a half. The machine can be run—drawing heavy loads—for twenty-four hours upon 800 pounds of coal, and can be worked in any situation where horse power can be used, at one-third its cost.

IN another letter to the New York Commissioners of Public Works, on the subject of street pavements, Mr. Henry Bergh states that he has taken pains to procure some statistics as to the cost of the two systems of stone and wood pavements, and with respect to the relative economy of these pavements, maintained in *perfect* repair, feels assured that if one mile of the lower end of Broadway, New York, were properly macadamized, and the next succeeding one paved with the best wooden pavement known, and a correct account kept of the first cost and maintenance of each for fifty years, the result would probably be nearly as follows:

Macadam pavement, per square yard	$ 3
Repairs per yard, for fifty years, at 20 cents	10
Total cost for fifty years	$13
Cost of Nicolson pavement per square yard	$ 5
Repairing same, ten times, if left in good condition	50
Total cost for fifty years	$55

And it is considered that this statement is very liberal to the wooden pavement, judging from experience already acquired.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Seward and party left Constantinople on the 11th ult., for Vienna, in one of the Austrian Lloyd steamers. During his stay at the Turkish capital he visited the greater number of the palaces and kiosks, and had an interview with the Sultan at the splendid palace of Dolma Batcha on the Bosphorus. He found the Sultan intelligent and agreeable, and was much gratified with the interview. The Sultan, it is said, rendered the visit to Seward the adviser when Mr. Seward was leaving, and warmly wished him a pleasant voyage.

Among incidents of the inner life of Napoleon III., it is related that an American gentleman wanted the French government to buy some ocean steamers and he obtained an interview with the Emperor. He told His Majesty that there were the fastest vessels in existence. "Yes," was the reply; "but the Americans would not sell me their fastest steamers unless they had faster vessels on the stocks." Napoleon was of a mirthful and joyous disposition. At the imperial private parties the formal etiquette of the Court was put off, and those who attended these gatherings testify to the prevailing hilarity. Games were more in request than music, and the Emperor was a prolific author of *jeux d'esprit* and charades, humorous as well as witty. To a foreigner—we do not remember whether an Englishman or an American—who was at one of these "tea parties," who was evidently uneasy, the Emperor said, "Let us be happy. We are not on the stage, and there are no social distinctions in the green room."

An English critic has attempted a classification of living English poets. Thus, he places in the Intellectual group Tennyson and his disciple, Jean Ingelow; Browning and Story in the Psychological; Rossetti and Coventry Patmore in the Preraphaelite; and Matthew Arnold, Swinburne and George Elliott in the Renaissance.

The Rev. Henry D. Moore, now of Cincinnati, has recently visited his old charge in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he participated in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the organization of that church. Only four of the ex-pastors are now living, all of whom were present. Mr. Moore's pastorate extended from 1853 to 1855.

Near Honesdale, a young girl, Helen Slater, was recently abducted, ravished and beaten by four men, and placed on an island in the Delaware river. She was rescued by a man next day, in a boat, but on reaching the main land got lost and was not found for five days, when she was in a pitiable condition. Several men were arrested on suspicion.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A clump of mulberry trees in front of a private residence in Atlanta, Georgia, about five years ago became the resort of a few martins, but yearly the number has rapidly increased until now it is represented the nightly collection of birds is almost innumerable. During the day not a martin can be seen in the limits of Atlanta, but about six o'clock they can be seen coming by hundreds from all directions, and hover high in the air over the roost until the whole force seems to be collected. At dusk the black cloud of birds that spreads over the acres of space gradually settles toward the earth and pours a rapid stream of martins into the tree-tops, which in a few minutes are litterally down. In the morning the birds fly away in every direction, and spread over Georgia and the neighboring States in search of their daily food.

The Postoffice Department has just made a decision in reference to the titles that may be placed on the new stamped envelopes, which are furnished with printed addresses. It is held that honorary prefixes, such as "Judge," "Colonel," "Professor," "Reverend," "Doctor," &c., to which an individual is generally known and styled in his community may be printed on the envelopes, but that no such titles, such as "A. B.," "A. M.," "M. D." &c., can be allowed.

Nearly all the gold sent East from San Francisco now comes through the mail bags—put up in small boxes weighing from two to three pounds each, and each box sent as a registered letter. The reason for this is a very substantial one. In the mail the cost of transportation is about one per cent., while the express companies charge five. It is stated that about one hundred thousand dollars in gold pass daily through the Omaha postoffice.

The facilities that immigrants have of reaching the interior cities in this country, after their arrival at seaports, have been much improved. Instead of being dumped out in some great city, among strangers with little accurate information relative to the railroad routes, and in danger of various kinds of imposition, arrangements on some of the lines are so perfected that persons in foreign countries may purchase tickets and check their baggage directe to their place of destination in this country. For instance, the emigrant by the Bremen line reaches Baltimore, and proceeds directly to the Baltimore and Ohio cars without any vexatious delay, and having his baggage check in his pocket, this gives him no concern. So expeditious is this, that when the North America reached Baltimore on last Monday one week ago, her emigrant passengers immediately took the cars, and on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock were at their new homes in Chicago.

If one may believe the Richmond, Va., *Whig*, there is now on exhibition in that city a curiously shaped bamboo root. Holding it in one position, you see clearly defined in outline and recognizable at a glance, a bull's head and three cows' heads. Reversing it, a sheep's head appears to view, exact and faithful to nature as if carved by some skillful hand The heads of two African antelopes, a bear's head, a greyhound's, a bull dog's, a squirrel sitting on a stump, a tobacco worm, complete this strange jumble of representations of animal life.

Lightning played some queer and rather disagreeable tricks in and about the house of Sylvester Preston, at Antrim, N. H., last week. After setting a bed in the L part on fire, and tearing out the north side of the house, one current passed to the barn where a horse was killed and the other plowed up Another current went through the sitting-room, took off the top of a table at which two ladies were sitting, and tossed it half way across the room, without injuring the women, threw the looking-glass in to a bed room opposite, then went out bet ween the windows, tearing the woodwork completely away and whirling one of the ladies from the sitting-room through the parlor, in a manner which she said seemed like flying.

The first teetotaler in the Kingdom of Great Britain, it appears from an english paper, is still living. His name is John King, and he is a Quaker. Seventy-five years of age. He has been for many years an employee on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railroad, but is now superannuated. He hareceived a silver medal for his merit as first teetotaler, and now it is proposed that all the brethren of that ilk in the United Kingdom should contribute a penny a piece as a testimonial to the old king of teetotalers thereby providing liberally for his declining years. We hope that cheers, but that Mr. Gough, the worthy old Quaker has not been equal y abstinent in all things, having been married four times, and living now with a young wife at Ainsdale.

It is stated that the total amount of the bequests of Horatio Ward, the wealthy American who died in London recently, to Soldiers' Homes in this country will be about $800,000. The subscriptions in aid of the German widows and orphans by the late war, and to the (unsuccessful) defence of North and South in attempting to settle Evans's accounts. It is believed that Mackey, Hartranft and Jordan, the financial officers, will allow very small commissions to Evans because of his criminal withholding of funds from the Treasury. Threats of impeachment against Governor Geary are made freely, but they come mostly from prejudiced circles.

Help for the Nervous.

Where is it to be found" cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern draught that fires up the circulation for a moment, and is succeeded by collapse. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The real wonder is that toward the close of summer deadly aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstances rally the beatly energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all bodies, it is the most satisfactory in all its operations, and the least exciting. It braces their nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so that it never produces. It has other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and moderate aperient, is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original and only J as given rise to dozens of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label, and the fac simile of the signature of the firm. See that the spelling is all correct, and thus make sure of the genuineness of the article you buy. P. S.—Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN

Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,

Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, at No. 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities and assets of the firm will be paid and collected by JOSIAH COHEN, Esq., Attorney at Law, 128 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is alone entitled to give receipts.

ARONCHILD, BING & CO.,
PHILLIP ARONCHILD,
SAMUEL BING,
MOSES BONN.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. J. SMITH and SAMUEL FOSTER, under the firm name of
SMITH & FOSTER,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be settled by W. J. SMITH.
W. J. SMITH,
SAMUEL FOSTER.

Coulterville, Allegheny county, Pa., May 20, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

Cheney Brothers'
AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or change, $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Ponson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
Fullerton Barred Flannel.
Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.

At Less than Wholesale Prices.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DARK CHINTZES,
JUST OPENED
BY
WHITE, HORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY
Cor. Montgomery Ave. and Sandusky St.
Fall Session commences MONDAY, September 11, 1871.
For particulars see Catalogues found at the Book Stores of both cities.
HANNAH E. DAVIS, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of forty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. Higher and more practical Course of instruction will be given than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Reopens September 14th. For the Annual Register of the improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
FOUNDED BY HON ASA PACKER.
TUITION FREE.
The Term Opens and Candidates are examined for entrance on SEPTEMBER 1. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute
Opens its Seventeenth Year Sept. 12.
Extensive Grounds, healthful location, Rooms well furnished, ventilated, warmed by steam. Instruction Thorough and practical. Music, Languages and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Send for Catalogue to the Principal.
REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,
Birmingham, Huntingdon County, Pa.
Advantages—A Christian home, thorough training, unsurpassed healthfulness, opportunities for daily stroll in the Mountains, Scenery unsurpassed. Send for Circular. Address
I. J. GRIER, Principal.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
A Christian Education; successful Teachers; Rooms all large, well ventilated, lighted with Gas, and completely furnished; Gymnasium attached; unsurpassed pleasant location among the mountains. Churches just across the street. Excellent Boarding. Spring Term opens March 29, 1871. Send for Catalogue, address
DAVID I. WAUGH.

New Brighton Ladies' Institute,
An English and French Boarding and Day School.
Fall Session commences SEPTEMBER 11, 1871. Pupils are under careful and watchful instruction. For Circulars, apply to the Principal,
Mrs. C. E. SMYTHE.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
The Tenth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 6th. The Buildings, which are new and admirably adapted to the purpose, will be ready for occupancy. The most thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences and Classics. The Course is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors. A Preparatory Department for the general training of Cadets.
For Circulars apply to JAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to
Colonel THOS. HYDE, U. S. A., Superintendent.

Pennsylvania Female College,
PITTSBURGH.
Located in one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city. Grounds ample. Buildings beautiful. Rooms elegant, sparkling and with all modern conveniences.
Instruction thorough in every department of a complete collegiate Course. Faculty full and composed of first-class and experienced Teachers.
Board and Tuition, $375 per year. Next Term begins SEPTEMBER 7th.
Rooms assigned in order of application.
For further information apply to
Rev. JAMES BLACK, D. D., PRESIDENT.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY
The next Term will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. We have had Professors from the Colleges, Classical, Scientific and Collegiate Courses under four teen Professors and Instructors. The Chair of Civil Engineering will be filled by a graduate of Yale, with much practical experience. Two Instructors have been added to the Collegiate and Preparatory Departments.
Many new arrangements have been made and changes in the University Building which will greatly increase the efficiency of every department. For particulars or Catalogues apply at the University Building, corner of Ross and Diamond street.

NEWELL INSTITUTE,
(CHARTERED.)
Ladies' School, No. 255 Penn Avenue.
Boys' School, No. 267 Penn Avenue.
The Institute will Reopen on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. The two schools are under the same general management, yet in separate buildings. The former offers the usual Collegiate Course with Diploma to Pupils worthy of it—the latter prepares for Business or College. Both branches will receive the personal attention of the Principal.
Applications will be received at the Office, No. 255 Penn, by the Principal, at 9 o'clock daily, on and after the 21st inst.
Terms $10 per Session of five months.
tf J. R. NEWELL.

AYERS' LATIN SCHOOL,
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 29 FIFTH AVENUE.
Will Reopen on Monday, Sept. 4, 1871.
INSTRUCTORS:
JEREMIAH E. AYERS, A. M., Principal.
FRANCIS BROWN, A. B.
ALPHONSE NOE, A. M.
HERMAN D. MEIER, A. M.
F. LE MOYNE, M. D.
AMOS STEVENS.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Thorough Drill in English, the Classics, French and German. Three Regular Classes preparing for College. Personal care and attention given to each pupil. Only a limited number taken.
At the close of every month examinations are held, prizes given and rank reported.
Reference may be made to thirty gentlemen, whose names are given in the Catalogue, and who are residents of the Alumni of Dartmouth, Amherst, Yale, Princeton, Washington and Jefferson, and other Colleges, visited the School during the last year as Examining Committees. Yearly written reports may be seen at the rooms.
The Rooms are large, quiet, well lighted and ventilated and elegantly furnished.
For terms, &c., Catalogue, for which please address the Principal, or call at the Rooms between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

CLOTHING.

Our Entire Stock
BOYS', YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
AT COST,
TO QUIT BUSINESS.
GRAY & LOGAN,
47 SIXTH STREET.

Hard Lumber.
KIRK & BRO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
HARD WOOD LUMBER, ASH, OAK, HICKORY, WALNUT, POPLAR, BEECH, &c.,

FOR SALE,

School Bonds,

Bearing 7 3-10 Interest

PER ANNUM.

James T. Brady & Co

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Roads are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1-4-58, for thirty years, late out payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, August 15, 1871.

The demand for money on this market has somewhat increased, but the offerings at the banks are larger than they were last week. There is every disposition on the part of many of our discount houses to increase their discount lines, and there only awaits the proper kind of offerings. But as a general thing they do not wish long paper. Very little that is acceptable is seen on the open market, and the brokers complain of great distance.

—Local stocks are dull because few are offered.

—The following sales were sold this evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$23 50
Allegheny National Bank	97 75

—Governments were a shade higher to-day, and closed steady.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
Gold	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities to New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	118
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Railroad	83½
Central Pacific Railroad	97½
Western Pacific	97½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the undermentioned of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 15, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	98	98½	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Del. Lack.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Harlem		128		128		
Mich. Cent.		126				
Lake Shore	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Illinois Cent.						
Cleve. & Pitts.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
C. & N. W.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. pref.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
St. Paul	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
St. Paul pref.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Tol. & Wabash	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾		
Do. pref.						
Fort Wayne	99	99½	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ohio & Miss.	46	46¼	46¼	46¼	45¾	46
Ohio & Miss.		124	125	125		
Do. pref.		126				
U. S. & Erie		28		28		
N. J. Central		102½		102½		102½
Cantons		60		60		60½
W. U. Tel.		69¼		69¼		69¼
Quicksilver		15¾		15¾		15¾
Pacific Mail	60¾	60¾	60	60	59¾	59¾
Adams Express		64		64		
Wells, Fargo Express		46½		46½		
American Ex.		46		46		
U. S. Ex.		53		53		
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29
Lehigh Navigation	58½
Catawissa preferred	47½
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	128
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾
Reading	114¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, August 15, 1871. }

REMARKS—The markets continue uniform, firm and quiet, and are likely to continue so until the "busted term" shall have passed away. In the line of flour the market is unsettled, and current rates are difficult to arrive at. There is little old wheat now in the market, and buyers are shy of the new as yet. Wheat is not coming in in large quantities, and sales are readily made at quotations. Oats, corn, rye and barley are in moderate request, the market being rather dull. We make some change in quotations of bacon and provisions, and report a fair trade. Groceries are unchanged, with a prospective upward movement in sugars. Butter is scarce and higher; eggs plenty and lower. Cheese is abundant, and prices rule low. The fruit and vegetable markets are fully stocked with all seasonable articles.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 68 barrels; the supply is in excess of the demand, and the market is slow at $2 00@2 25 per barrel, with a tendency to still lower figures.

ASHES—There is a fair demand with regular sales: Scotch 4¾@4¾c; common refined 4¼@4½c; pearls 8½@9c; pots 7½c.

BEANS—The inquiry is light and prices are nominal at $2 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market at present is just in that unsettled condition that correct figures are very difficult to obtain as you can hardly find two dealers that are selling at the same prices. Think, however, is always the case at this season of the year, prices are certain to be governed by the existing packing season. Hams—Sugar cured hams in fair demand at 15½@16c per lb. Shoulders sugar cured 10@10½c; plain shoulders 6½@7c. Clear sugar cured 10@10½c; plain shoulders 6½@7c. Dried Beef, 18@19c per lb. Breakfast Bacon, 12@13c. Lard, tierces 10@10½c; kegs and buckets 11@12c per lb. Mess pork nominal at $14 50@15 00. Country cured meats —The season is now far advanced and reliable figures can not be obtained. Country lard sold at 8@9c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT—There is just now a dull market. We are reported sales at 6@6c for a medium to good article.

BUTTER—The demand has improved, and sales made at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales at the following figures: ½-lb cans ₱ doz., $1 75; ₱ $3 25; 1-lb can ₱ doz., $5 lb cans, $30 ₱ doz.

BROOMS—Shoe-string, Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

CANDLES—Regular sales are made as follows: Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 161 boxes. Prices remain unchanged with a fair local demand. We are reported sales at the following figures: Ohio Goshen at 16@16½c; Factory 9@9½c; Ohio Flats 9@9½c.

CEMENT—New Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl. Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Jobbing, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ ton.

CONSECRATED LYE—There is a moderate fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CANDLES—The demand has increased and we are reported sales standard at 23c. Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 85@85c ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light and prices nominal. We quote peaches, halves, 11@12½c; quarters 9@9½.

EGGS—The supply continues in excess of the demand and prices are dull and lower. We hear of sales at 16@16c for fresh; cold stock not saleable.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours 899 bbls. There is little pure old wheat in the market, the stock on hand being mixed or new, and entirely of new wheat. The supply of Western brands is now coming in more freely, and both at stores, is made from new Western wheat, and though said to be of excellent quality, buyers seem shy, and ask for lower figures, which holders will not make to grant. The mills are running at full capacity, and with a small admixture of old wheat, the new wheat turn out choice brands of flour for which there will be ready market. Prices are rather difficult to quote, as correct ideas are held by no two dealers. We quote as follows: Red wheat, $6 50; Minnesota, bakers' brands, $6 50@6 75; Minnesota, fancy, $6 75@7 00; white wheat, $6 62½@6 87; white wheat, old, $7@7 25; lower grades below these figures.

GREEN—We are reported a fair demand at unchanged prices. There is a prospective rise in sugars, owing to an advance in the east. Buyers and sellers make a note of this. We quote as follows: *Coffees*—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18c; good 16½@16½c; fair 15¾@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 20; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 40; good 90c; fair 65@75c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 60; good 90c; fair 75c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 9¾c; coffee, 10c; B coffee, 12¼c; extra C 12¾; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11¾c; prime 10¾@10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10c.

New Crop Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Syrups—Grain pepper 31c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 26c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾@c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Starches—Pearl and E at 10c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 60@55c.

GOLD—The market for some days past has not an active one, and dealers are apart in their views as regards prices. The receipts are on the increase, and the following are the receipts:

Wheat, sacks	1,006	Corn, sacks	1,471
Oats, sacks	4,367	Rye, sacks	322
Barley, sacks	126		

The selling rates from first hands for small lots were: Wheat—New red winter $1 15@1 22; old wheat scarce; new wheat sold at $1 10 to $1 20, as per quality; small lots sold a few cents higher. Oats —The receipts are coming in pretty freely; in fact, the supply exceeds the demand; car load lots sold at 42@43c; store lots 3 to 4c advance on these figures.

Corn in moderate supply; we note sales mixed yellow at 68@69c; prime yellow 64@65c ₱ bush. The demand for some days has been light; dealers say not yet decided on the correct value of this article. No. 2 western was offered at 70c; prime quality of Pennsylvanian and Ohio is held at 75c, with no disposition on the part of holders to recede from that figure. Barley—This article may be said to be at a stand still; we did not hear of a single sale at the asking rates. Rye—No. 1 spring sold at 90c ₱ bushel.

HAY—The supply continues light and prices are firm, as the following: Wagon $24 25@26 00 ton; baled, on wharf and track, $21 00@22 00.

HOPS—Old crop is weak at 25c ₱ lb; little new on market.

HIDES—Regular sales at 2¾@3½c.

HONEY—Sales in a small way at $5 50 ₱ bbl; 9@10c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72@75c. Store sales were made at usual wharfage.

HIDES—Green salted (ox) 6½@7c; green butchers' salted 6½@7c; dry salted 9@10c; dry calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 75@75c for No. 1; and 60@65c for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@75c ₱ gallon.

HAWK—The demand is active and the market is firm at 9@9½c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₱ ton; dressed 12½c ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MELONS—Market overstocked; water melons $10@20 per hundred, according to size and quality; musk melons $5 00@7 00 per hundred.

MOLASSES—Receipts 38 barrels; 30 per barrel.

MILL FEED—We continue to quote bran at $1 20@1 25 ₱ 100 pounds on wharf. Other mill feed sells at $1 30@1 40 ₱ 100 pounds.

POULTRY—Receipts plenty, with sales young at 50@60c; old 70@75c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Supply fully up to the demand; we quote fresh dug at $1 70@2 25 ₱ bbl; Baltimore seconds $4 00@4 50; Jersey sweets $6 00@7 00.

PAPER—Printing, 24@26c; wrapping, 18@20c; straw, 12c; wrapping, raw, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, colored, 8@9c.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales 4 ₱ cans $1 50; ½ ₱ do. $1 00; 1-lb ₱ do. $2 00.

SUMAC—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4¾c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, 8@8½c.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₱ bbl.

WILLOWS—There is a fair demand for Kentucky at 20c.

WHISKY—Highwines 93c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 45@1 75 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market was a dull one, with more selling than buying. Prices continue weak, with a declining tendency; in fact for some time past the market has exhibited but little signs of either life or activity. Correct figures in regard to oil are very difficult to obtain. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

The asking prices were: Spot 11¾c; August, S. O., 12c; S. O. September, 12c; Regular 12½c; Lower Oil Creek $1 40; upper creek $1 10; Oil City $1 80; Parker's $1 45.

SALES:

3,000 bbls S. O. August.....12c

The market was devoided of animation. The asking rates were: Spot 23½c; August 23½c; September 23c; October 24½c; O. O. all year 24½c. We did not learn of a single transaction.

COOPERAGE—Oil barrels—market very dull. Prices weak. Sales 740 country make (extra quality) on shed delivery. Per refined 47½ made on spot, delivered, offered at $1 70; no buyers.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 15.—The market was moderately active yesterday but no important change in prices occurred, save upon upper creek, which was 5c lower. Crude sold at $1 40@1 45 for upper creek; the close reaction took place, and prices fell off again. Upon lower creek the feeling was a shade stronger. The market closed dull and quiet. We quote the following:

SALES:

1,000 bbls Church Run oil.....$1 37½
1,000 bbls Church Run oil.....45
1,000 bbls Titusville pipe.....4 37½
1,000 bbls Titusville pipe.....4 40
2,500 bbls A. T. Co.....4 37½
1,000 bbls lower creek.....4 40
1,000 bbls lower creek.....4 70
1,000 bbls Bonnesville.....4 65
1,000 bbls Bonnesville.....4 62½
500 bbls Bonnesville.....4 62½
500 bbls Oil City, 37 gravity.....4 80

NEW YORK, August 15.—Closing on 14th.—Trade continued active, and while there was considerable anxious to realize, with a lower range of prices submitted to for forcing exports after the close of payment, and the dull and unsatisfactory condition of the market at other points, with increasing production, are causes of the steady decline of the past few days. We quote crude, in bulk, at 14½c; refined in bbls at 24½c for the sales and 25c for case; oil is quoted at 27½c for full parcels, with a shade less. For Philadelphia, delivery is 1c higher. No important change is reported in prices; the demand continues very light and prices are weak; the sales embrace 1,000 bbls crude at 14½c.

TITUSVILLE, August 15.—Market quiet; $4 17½ bid for spot and 4 20c asked for regulars.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Market quiet; S. W. 93½c; August 93½@c; September 94½@94¾c; October 95½@96c; November 96½@97c; December 97½@98c; January 98½@99c.

OIL CITY, August 15.—The market is dull and lower; ordinary, on lower creek held at $4 60 to $4 65; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 80 to $4 85.

PARKER'S FIELD, August 15.—Market dull; lower creek $4 60@4 65; Oil City $4 80 to $4 85.

FOREST, August 15.—Market very dull and nothing doing at $4 55 to $4 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 15.—Market quiet at $4 60@4 65; one 400 bbls lot at $4 65.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 15.—Market weak and quiet at $4 00.

OIL CITY, August 15.—The Market is quiet; Lower Creek, $4 60@4 65; Oil City, $4 80@4 85.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Petroleum market quiet and easier; crude nominal at 13¾c; refined, 24½c, for immediate option, August; cargoes, nothing doing for September command higher figures; no sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15—3 P. M.—Crude, 13@13½c; refined, August, 23½@23¾c; September, 23½@24c; October, 24c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
O. C. A. V. R. R.	Citizens Oil Works	844
Vandergrift & F.	Lawrence Oil Works	1,000
Wm. Stevenson	Commercial Oil Works	667
Wm. Stevenson	Meadows Oil Works	667
Thos. Kline	Standard Oil Works	374
Thos. Kline	Crystal Oil Works	667
Tom. Kier	Fulerton Oil Works	667
Tom. Kier	Keystone Oil Works	667
Thomas Hackett	Sterling Oil Works	276
Duncan & Young	Sterling Oil Works	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens Oil Works	87	Tarentum Oil Works	110
Crystal Oil Works	167	Fulerton Oil Works	110
Crystal Oil Works	160	Fairview Oil Works	110
Sterling Oil Works	600		
Total			3,086

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, August 15, 1871.

John Speer & Co, 54 bbls to Wening, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 345 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 214 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 192 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 149 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 473 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J. M Reiter, 97 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & S, 257 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

W M McKelvy & Co, 426 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments.....2,305

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Elkins, Illy & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Pure Oil Refining Co., 94 bbls refined to Logan, Bros & Co.

Eichbaum & Waring, 48 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....451

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, August 15, 1871. }

Cattle.

The arrivals to this time have been heavy, and consist principally of all kinds and grades. The number of buyers already here is large. Very few cattle have as yet changed hands, and prices are nominal at last week's quotations, which are as follows: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 steers, $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5@5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 75@5 00; fair to good cows and heifers, $3 50@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs are light. Under the influence of light receipts and a fair demand, prices have advanced at least 5c on the best grades since last week. The market is active at the following rates: Extra, Philadelphia, $5 25; good toprime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 00; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220, $4 50@4 75.

Sheep.

The arrivals to-day have been fair, and consist principally of the medium grades. The number of buyers in attendance is fair and the market moderately active at last week's prices. The following are the ruling figures for different grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, $5 12½ 5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00; lambs 5 to 6c.

Receipts of Iron.

The following were the receipts of ore and pig iron by railroad and rivers for the week ending Saturday, August 12:

	Ore, Tons.	Pig Iron, Tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain		49
Atlantic and Pacific	10	80
St. Louis, Van., T. H. and Ind		149
Ohio and Mississippi		18
Lower Mississippi river		633
Cumberland and Tennessee rivers		10
Total	2,368	913

St. Louis Republican.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling [sic] 20c. Flour dull and unchanged at $4 40@5 00. Corn dull and drooping at 69@70c. Rye steady at 90@92c. Oats dull at 36c. Barley dull, quiet and unchanged; fall sixes, nominal. Coffee firm; prime 20@20½c. Sugar steady. Molasses dull and weak; declined to 65@68c. Lard oil quiet and unchanged at 72@75c. Petroleum firm at 19@20c. Butter heavy; receipts depress the market. Sc lower at 20@30c. Cheese dull and unchanged. Timothy seed steady at $2 50@4 00. Clover seed quiet and unchanged at $7 00@8 00. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard dull at 9c asked. Bulk meats quiet and weak at 5¾@6½c, sales of 50 hhds clear sides at 6½c; 50 hhds clear rib at 6½c. Bacon in light demand at 6½@7½c for sugar cured at 7½c bid. Hogs—Receipts 2,864; shipments 964. Cattle active and advanced; prime to extra $4 00@5 00. Tobacco firm; sales 130 hhds. Whisky firm at 93c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 15.—Cattle—Market more active and prices are higher; sales 1,000 head; Timothy seed steady at $2 50@4 00. Clover seed quiet and unchanged at $7 00@8 00. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard dull at 9c asked. Bulk meats quiet and weak at 5¾@6c, sales of 50 hhds clear sides at 6½c; 50 hhds clear rib at 6½c. Bacon in light demand at 6½@7½c for sugar cured at 7½c bid. Hogs—Receipts 2,864; shipments 964. Cattle active and advanced; prime to extra $4 00@5 00. Tobacco firm; sales 130 hhds. Whisky firm at 93c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., August 15.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 1,117; market very active; country butchers bought all the good fat stock at a ready sale; extra sold at choice at 6½@6½c; extra $5 00@5 25; first quality $4 50@4 75; second quality $4@4 25; third quality $3 50@3 75; lambs sold at an advance of 50c; sales in lots at $3@6 50 each.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—Tobacco—Sales 187 hhds; lugs $5 50@7 00; common to medium leaf $7 50@9 00; good to fine leaf $9 00@10 00. Cloud leaf declined; mill ding 10c. Flour inactive; extra family $5 75. Wheat—Red declined 2c; amber declined 3c, and in easier rates; $1 05@1 20 on arrival. Corn dull and declined; white held at 65c. Provisions easier and demand light at yesterday's prices. Whisky steady at 93c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 15.—Wheat firm. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wheat $1 21. No. 2 white Michigan $1 20; amber Michigan, $1 22. No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 22. No. 1 red $1 22. No. 2 red $1 20. Corn dull; high mixed, 62½c; low do, 61c; white, 63c. No grade 62c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of high mixed, 36c; low do, 35c. No grade 34c. No. 2 Rye, 86c. Barley, 70@75c. Freight firm and vessels scarce.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 15.—Flour—extra, spring steady at $6 00@6 50. Wheat, firm—spring, $1 20; No. 1 $1 18½. Oats—No. 2 easier at 36c. Corn—No. 2 steady at 62c. Barley—No. 2 steady at 86c. Rye—No. 1 firm at 86c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,000 bales good ordinary at 18½c; low middling [illegible]; receipts 66 bales; exports, foreign 2,625 bales; stock 31,000 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 15.—Cotton dull at 18@18½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 15.—Cotton quiet at 17@17½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼.

NEW YORK, August 15—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold weak, and but for the efforts of the clique would have sold lower as foreign exchange is very weak. It opened at 112¼ and closed at 112¼. Loans were made at from 1-32 to 3-32 for use. Clearings $47,500,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm. The series of '81 and currency bonds have been very strong.

Coupons, 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1865	114¼	5-20s, 1865	114¼
5-20s, 1865, new	112¾	Currency '95	113½
5-20s, 1868, new	113		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, except Tennessee 6s, which are strong and active.

Missouris	90½	Virginias, old	63
Tennessee old	74½	North Carolinas, old	37
Tennessee, new	74½	South Carolinas, new	36
Virginia, new	72		

STOCKS.

The stock market appeared lower on larger sales by brokers, but prices advanced as soon as the stopped offering stocks. Pacific Mail, Western Union and Quicksilver were the strongest stocks. Toward the close North western took an upward turn, but the rest were active, and some of the "bears" seem to have given up all hope of depressing the market, and began covering back their stocks to-day at a loss. The market closed strong and active for Western Union and Pacific Mail. Others were rather dull.

W. U. Telegraph	69¼	Lake Shore	109¾
Quicksilver	15¾	Illinois Central	125
Wartburn	75¾	St. Paul	60¾
Adams Express	64	Do. preferred	71¾
Wells' Fargo Express	46½	Wabash	62¾
American Express	46½	Fort Wayne	99¾
U. S. Express	53	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Pacific Mail	60¾	Preferred	87
Mariposa	8¾	Ohio & Miss. Certificates	46
Do. preferred	18¾	Preferred	87
New York Cent. Scrip	94¾	Preferred	87
Reading	114¾	Cleve. and Pittsburgh	118¾
Michigan Central	126	Chicago & Rock Island	99¾
Preferred	130	Lake Shore	109¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	Northwestern	87¾
Preferred	118	Northwestern Preferred	91¾
Chicago & Pittsburgh	87¾	Toledo, Wabash & W.	62¾
Northwestern	87¾	Union Pacific stock	83½
Northwestern Pref'd	91¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 15, 1871

FLOUR—Dull and nominal at $5 75@7 50, a corner on $7 75.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring 96c, $1 02½@$1 02¾ August and 99c@99c September; this afternoon quiet and firm at $1 02½@1 03½, August and 99½c September; sales at $1 02¾ cash for no marrow.

CORN—No 2 mixed unsettled, irregular and easier at 44½c cash, and 44½c August; this afternoon firm at 44½@44½c August.

RYE—In fair demand but lc lower; No 2 86c.

BARLEY—No 2 easy at 87c.

PORK—No 2 cash and 1pc lower at 29¾c cash, and 29c August.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

TURPENTINE—Moss pork $12 50@13 00. Lard steady at 9½c @9¾c. Dry salted shoulders 6¼@6½c.

HOGS—Active and 5cllic higher at $4 20@4 80; receipts 20,000; shipments 2,000.

CATTLE—Steady and tolerably active.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton dull and declined ½@¾c; sales of 900 bales. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; Western and State $4 40@4 90, common to medium extra $4 90@5 25; fancy do $5 30@5 75; extra Ohio $5 25@6 30; St. Louis $5 45@7 00. Canada dull and 5@10c lower; sales 300 bbls. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal dull and declined 5@10c; Western and Canada $3 10@3 30. Wheat—Spring 1@2c lower; No 2 Chicago $1 09; No 2 Milwaukee $1 10; winter firmer at 2@3c higher; No 2 red winter $1 20@1 21; amber Michigan $1 20@1 21; amber southern $1 20; amber Michigan $1 45@1 50; amber southern $1 45; white Canada $1 40@1 45; white Western $1 50. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and 1@2c lower; sales 48,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels Western and Canada at 72@73c. Oats dull and declined 1@2c; sales 40,000 bushels; Western and Canada at 52@53c. Hay and hops quiet. Coffee firm; Rio 19@21½c; Laguayra 21½@22c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9@9¾c; prime 9¾@10c; refined firmer; C 10½@10¾c; extra C 11@11½c; white extra C 11¾@12c; yellow 10¾@11c; coffee crushed 12½c; powdered 12¾c; granulated 12¼c. Molasses dull and declined 1@2c; New Orleans 65@68c; Muscovado 55@60c; Cuba 60@62½c. Rice steady; Carolina 9¼@9½c; Rangoon 8½@8¾c. Petroleum firm; crude 13½c; refined 24½c. Tallow steady at 8¾@8¾c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $15 50@16 00; prime mess new $14 50@15 00; September $15 50@15 75; prime mess $13 25@13 50. Beef quiet and unchanged; plain mess $8 50@9 00; prime mess $10 25@10 50; India mess $20 00@21 00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Butter dull and heavy; Ohio 15@20c; Western reserve 21@22c; State 22@23c. Cheese dull and unchanged; Ohio 11@12½c; State 12½@13½c. Whisky dull at 93c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 15.—There is no material alteration in the general business position or movement. The jobbing trade is quiet and steady, with a fair distribution to interior points. Commission houses are advanced to realize, with a lower range of prices submitted to for forcing exports after the close of payment, and the dull and unsatisfactory condition of the market at other points, with increasing production, are causes of the steady decline of the past few days. We quote crude, in bulk, at 14½c; refined in bbls at 24½c for the sales and 25c for case; oil is quoted at 27½c for full parcels, with a shade less. For Philadelphia, delivery is 1c higher. No important change is reported in prices; the demand continues very light and prices are weak; the sales embrace 1,000 bbls crude at 14½c.

TITUSVILLE, August 15.—Market quiet; $4 17½ bid for spot and 4 20c asked for regulars.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Market quiet; S. W. 93½c; August 93½@c; September 94½@94¾c; October 95½@96c; November 96½@97c; December 97½@98c; January 98½@99c.

OIL CITY, August 15.—The market is dull and lower; ordinary, on lower creek held at $4 60 to $4 65; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 80 to $4 85.

PARKER'S FIELD, August 15.—Market quiet; lower creek $4 60@4 65; Oil City $4 80 to $4 85.

FOREST, August 15.—Market very dull and nothing doing at $4 55 to $4 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 15.—Market quiet at $4 60@4 65; one 400 bbls lot at $4 65.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 15.—Market weak and quiet at $4 00.

OIL CITY, August 15.—The Market is quiet; Lower Creek, $4 60@4 65; Oil City, $4 80@4 85.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Petroleum market quiet and easier; crude nominal at 13¾c; refined, 24½c, for immediate option, August; cargoes, nothing doing for September command higher figures; no sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15—3 P. M.—Crude, 13@13½c; refined, August, 23½@23¾c; September, 23½@24c; October, 24c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
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Wm. Stevenson	Commercial Oil Works	667
Wm. Stevenson	Meadows Oil Works	667
Thos. Kline	Standard Oil Works	374
Thos. Kline	Crystal Oil Works	667
Tom. Kier	Fulerton Oil Works	667
Tom. Kier	Keystone Oil Works	667
Thomas Hackett	Sterling Oil Works	276
Duncan & Young	Sterling Oil Works	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens Oil Works	87	Tarentum Oil Works	110
Crystal Oil Works	167	Fulerton Oil Works	110
Crystal Oil Works	160	Fairview Oil Works	110
Sterling Oil Works	600		
Total			3,086

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

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National Oil Works, 192 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 149 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 473

THE VERY LATEST.

Sir Walter Scott.

The Centennial Anniversary.

Celebrations in the Principal Cities of the Country.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 15, 1871.

The centennial anniversary of Sir Walter Scott was celebrated here to-night at Smith's Opera House. The services were interesting, consisting of instrumental and vocal music, an introductory address by Hon. B. Barnes, an oration by A. McGregor, Esq., editor of the Stark county *Democrat*, an original poem by J. E. Wharton, Esq., etc., etc. The occasional poem by J. E. Wharton, Esq., etc., etc. The occasional poem by J. E. Wharton, Esq., etc., etc. The occasional